### SHALL GUBA BE REGOGNIZED AS A BELLIGERENT?

heretofore succeeded measureably in accomplishing its ends. Some years since a gentleman who had held high rank in our official circles was appointed Minister to Spain and authorized to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with that Government. He negotiated this treaty, but when it was submitted to the Senate the discovery was made that the reciprocity features were all on Spain's side, and the treaty was WILLIAM V. ALLEN (POP.), OF NEBRASKA: promptly rejected. The benefit to accrue to Spain under this treaty was so apparent, it was openly denounced by public men as an outrage upon American interests, and the conclusion of undue influences was almost irre-

#### WHAT CONGRESSMEN SAY.

JOHN M. THURSTON (REP.), OF NEBRASKA: If the facts now in possession of the State Department and the facts obtained by the Senate Committee on Foreign Re-

To the Editor of the Journal:

I am most heartily and sincerely in favor of the granting of belligerent rights to of the granting of belligerent rights to
the revolutionists in Cuba. My first
speech in this Congress was in favor of
such action, and I would repeat what I
then said. I believe the insurgents in
Cuba have distinctively and definitely
won their title to belligerency, and their
independence is surely not far off. I believe that wherever and whenever any
people desire to become a nation free
from oppressors and show their ability to
earn that freedom by force of arms and
to maintain it by government within, the
United States of America should, above
all other countries, be the first to recognize them as revolutionists.

WATSON C. SQUIRE (REP.), OF WASHING TON: This is a very serious question, and we should act with great forethought. It

HENRY TELLER (REP.), OF COLORADO: My sympathy is with the Cubans, and I fayou recognizing them as soon as they have established a form of government that will justify such proceeding under established principles of international law.

O. L. MILLER (REP.), OF KANSAS: I am heartily in sympathy with the Cubans, who are so herolasily struggling for inde-pendence, and sincerely hope they may be successful, and I am in favor of the Government of the United States granting to the Cubans beligerent rights at the

AMERICANS IN SYMPATHY WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.

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My vote in the Senate will depend entirely upon the report of the

Committee on Foreign Relations. While I believe the American people

generally are in sympathy with the revolutionists, as they are with

archial form of government in favor of a popular one, still it would

not be wise to accord belligerent rights to any revolutionary party

in any country until we are reasonably well satisfied that they are

to all of which this country is impliedly a party.

m 2. N. Y.-Por Type Writer Une

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To the Editor of the Journal:

entitled to them under those well recognized international provisions

GOMEZ'S MARCH WILL HAVE A PLACE IN HISTORY.

HE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA

I am decidedly in favor of recognizing belligerent Cuban patriots.

I endeavored to secure a chance to offer a resolution to recognize

walls of Havana, in the face of Spain's greatest General and 120,000

classed among the greatest military exploits. The Cubans are in re-

point where under the usages of international law we may consistently

do so, we should by all means give them the encouragement which our

the belligerency of the insurgents a week ago. I think the cam-

paign of Gomez in marching from the eastern shore of Cuba to the

Spanish troops, will rank in military history with the famous New

Jersey Campaign of Washington, which both Napoleon and Von Moltke

American colonies into revolution. They are fighting for liberty.

Our example has inspired them, and the struggle having reached a

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any people attempting to throw off the yoke of a despotic or mon-

be well to look into the question. I want the committees of the House and Senate having foreign matters in charge to get at the facts in connection with the Cuban situation, and just as soon as it is certain that any action on our part will be of advantage to the Cubans. I am in favor of taking such action. I was informed the other day that Mr. Hitt has started an investigation that promises to result in finding out the true situation. It may happen that the insurgents have an established form of government which is defield by Spain. It may be that the insurgents have full and complete control of a certain part of the country, and are proceeding to do business as an independent country. If this is true the United States should at once gain the facts and grant beligerent rights, and even more, if more will further aid the Cubans. But let us have a certainty of some foundation to rest upon before action is taken. It might be well for Congress to send some one into that country as a commissioner to make a report of the exact conditions. It would not take three weeks to have reliable information. Neither side would dare to interfere with the commissioner to make a report of the exact conditions. It would not take three weeks to have reliable information. Neither side would dare to interfere with the commission and if they did the side that offered the interference would soon find out that it had made a mistake. This plan has been considered a little by some of the members of the House, and I am certain that two or three of the Committee on Foreign Afairs have been accosted on the subject also, and I hope they will take it up and develop the plan. I have hoped to see something come of it. I am inclined to think that the right time has come to recognize Cubans as belligerents. I am in favor of it and can see no sense in delaying it any longer. Spain was very quick to recognize the rights of the Confederacy, and I am in favor of granting beiligerent rights to Cuba at once. JOHN E. M'CALL (REP.), OF TENNESSEE:

JAMES G. MAGUIRE (SINGLE TAXER), OF

CALIFORNIA: I am in favor of rec-ognizing the belligerent rights of the

Cubans at the earliest possible mo-

Cubans at the earliest possible moment consistent with our treaty relations with Spain and with international law. I do not believe in interfering in a mere insurrection, nor in according belligerent eights to a mere faction not representing the sentiment and aspirations of the Cuban people. My impression is that the revolution now in progress does represent the sentiment of the Cuban people, and that the people are deterred from a universal rising, which has been expected, but has not materialized, solely by the fear inspired by the presence of one hundred thousand Spanish troops and their doubt that the poorly equipped insurgent army will be able to cope with that army. If the Cubans shall succeed in establishing the independence of the island, by exercising complete jurisdiction over it, even for a day, I am in favor of applying the Monroe doctrine to that territory and forbidding the con-

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

quest of the Island by any European power afterward. An independent republic upon the Island of Cuba, under the protection of the United States, would be of immense advantage to our country; more advantageous, I think, than the annexation or ownership of Cuba.

JOSEPH W. BABCOCK (REP.), OF WISCON-

SIN: I am in favor of action by Congress

looking to the recognition of the Cubans

when the time comes, but I have not yet satisfied myself that the time has come.

GEORGE M. CURTIS (REP.), OF IOWA: I favor

action by Congress at once for the recog-nition of the Cubans as belligerents.

HENRY C. BREWSTER (BEP.), OF NEW

FORM O STEVENS TA

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

AWHERE ANY BEPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

JOHN M. THURSTON, Senator from Nebraska.

It seems to me that if we are to recognize them at all now is the time. We should not wait for them to gain a complete victory. for in that instance instead of being insurgents they will be victors.

HENRY R GIBSON (REP.), OF TENNESSEE: I have been slow to favor Cuban recognithou; but now that the revolutionists are in practical possession of hearly the whole island, and a campaign of massacre and barkarity is about to be imagnized by Spain, I think the time for recognition has arrived.

W. C. ANDERSON (REP.), OF TENNESSEE: I think in the cause of humanity the Cubans should be recognized, and as we are the leading republic of the world we should be the first to extend a helping hand to those who are struggling for free-

GEORGE C. PENDLETON (DEM.), TEXAS: My sympathies are with the Cubans. When they have established the fact that they have an organized government I am in favor of resognizing their beilligerent rights. Spain is not entitled to much consideration at the hands of the United States on account of the method she used during the settlement of the boundary dispute, when she did all in her power to set the Indians upon the white settlers and drive them back. Another thing, Spain recognized the Southern Confederacy after it had been in existence only three months, but the confederacy maintained a distinct form of government all during the time of the war. sympathies are with the Cubans. When

JOSEPH C. HUTCHESON (DEM.), OF TEXAS: it is a question of sentiment, not a ques-tion of legal propriety any longer. My sym-pathles are all with the Cubans, but un-til they have some organized civil govern-ment I think the matter should be dealt with cautiously. When they have an or-ganized government with a legal and per-manent hubitation and one that is able to maintain itself, and that the revolution has developed enough strength and staying qualities then I think they are entitled to recognition.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY (DEM.), OF TEXAS: I am in favor of granting the Cubans belligerent rights and shall vote for the proposition.

OSEPH D. SAYERS, EX-CHAIRMAN APPRO-PRIATIONS COMMITTEE (DEM.), OF TEXAS: I am in favor of the recogni-TEXAS: I am in favor of the recognition of the Cubans when they shall have
reached that point where recognition will
be of substantial benefit to them. That
is to say, when they have shown themselves reasonably able to establish and
maintain an independent form of government. I say reasonably because I don't
believe in waiting until they have a certainty, because then there would be no
use in recognizing them, as they would
no longer be insurgents. My sympathies
are wholly with the Cubans in their
struggie.

JO. ABBOTT (DEM.), OF TEXAS: Belligerent rights should be accorded Cubs, and I shall heartily vote for it.

MILES CROWLEY (DEM.), OF TEXAS: I am certainly in favor of the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cubans, and after that I would like to see Ireland free.

SAMUEL B. COOPER (DEM.), OF TEXAS: If they can establish the fact that they have a perminent government I am in favor of granting them recognition.

B. DOVENER (REP.), OF WEST VIRGINIA: The people of West Virginia are hearty sympathy with the insurgents, and I look for recognition of the islanders as belligerents by this Congress. I am in favor of such action.

JAMES H. HULING (REP.), OF WEST VIR-At the proper time am in favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as bei-

ALSTON G. DAYTON (REP.), OF WEST VIR-

The feeling of the country is undoubtedly friendly to the insurgent islanders, and I am in favor of recognizing them as a belligerent power. E. SAUERHERING (REP.), OF WISCONSIN:

I am heartly in favor of recognizing the Cuban patriots as insurgents and will vote for a resolution to that effect when it comes up in the House. HENRY A. COOPER (REP.), OF WISCONSIN:

At the earliest possible moment, when our recognition will not violate the settied principles of International law, I am in favor of extending belligerent rights to the Cubans. What I most wish to know now are the real facts as to the situation in Cuba, but the truth concerning these is difficult of determination ing these is difficult of determination from reading the newspaper reports. My sympathies are all with the insurgents. I believe them to be as much justified in their rebellion as were our revolutionary ancestors. I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to cast a vote to recognize them as belligerents. I want Cuba to be free.

MICHAEL GRIFFIN (REP.), OF WISCONSIN: Itchael Griffin (REP.), of Wisconsin I am in cordial sympathy with any people who are seeking to establish a form of government as nearly as possible to our own; who are seeking to overthrow any form of government in which there exists the slightest form of tyranny er oppression. But any expression from me as to the course the United States should pursue would be somewhat in the nature of a verdict from a juror on a case in which he is acting before the evidence is all in. From what I can learn the insurgents have not yet established a government, and until they do there might be a violation of the international law in our recognition of them as belligerents.

HEOBALD OTIEN (REP.). OF WISCONSIN

THEOBALD OTJEN (REP.), OF WISCONSIN: Individually I am in favor of according to the Cuban insurgents belligerent rights and would vote for such a resolution is the House. I stand ready to cast this vote on she ground that any people who are seeking their independence should be aided in every way that is in our power when it is needed most.

. S. BARNEY (REP.), OF WISCONSIN: As an American and an individual I am in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and I hope they will gain their independence. But whether such recognition would be a violation of international law I do not know. Until that point is made clear I would hardly like to commit myself on the proposition.

bellion against a tyranny infinitely worse than that which drove the DAVID H. MERCER (REP.), OF NEBRASKA: The revolutionists of Cuba have made The revolutionists of Cuba have made and are making a splendid fight for liberty against the tyrangical impositions of Spain, and the United States should immediately extend to them the rights of beiligerents, which they have manifestly earned. I have not forgotten the fact that Spain recognized the Southern Confederacy during the late rebellion within two weeks after Fort Sumpter was fired upon; but even aside from this, I believe that the United States as the foremost Republic on earth should be the first to recognize the Cubana as beiligerents.

ESSE B. STRODE (REP.), OF NEBRASKA Yes, we should at once grant to Cuba belligerent rights, which she has shown herself worthy of receiving and able to maintain. Cuba has made several at-tempts for freedom, and in this, the last, she has done all necessary to demon-strate her ability as a powerful nation. She has regulated the best soldiers of Spain, and in nearly every conflict has been victorious. I believe that a resolu-tion should at once be passed by Con-gress, recognizing the beiligerency of Cuba, and we have been wanting for some time to vote for such a resolution. herself worthy of receiving and able to

EORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN (REP.), OF NE BRASKA: I favor the granting of beilig-erent rights to the revolutionists in Cuba. Matters there have reached such a crisis that I believe they are callful to such recognition immediately in their struggle for independence. I would like to see them liberated from an impotent monarchy, as Spain has proven herself to be in her control and, misgovernment of Cuba.

EUGENE J. HAINER (REP.), OF NEBRASKA; The United States should at once accord belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists, and as soon as they have stopted a constitution, republican in form, and organized thereunder, their full independance should be promptly recognized.

## GOMEZ TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE.

Text of the Insurgent Leader's Proclamation Published for the First Time in the United States.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA:

When, early in the present year, a man among men, who, in life was called Jose Marti, called at my humble house in Monte Cristi, to honor me with the high charge of organizing and commanding the Cuban Army of Liberation; when, though seventy-two years of age, I decided to abandon my large family, in the bosom of which I was living quietly and happily; when, in one word, I embarked from the coasts of Santo Domingo with that saluted martyr and General Borrero to return to my idolized Cuba, I could not hide the emotion that filled me, nor did I deceive myself regarding the magnitude of the colossal enterprise which I was about to undertake.

"Born, brought up and having lived the greater part of my life on the field of battle, it was not likely that I would ignore the fact that men would have to compose my ranks, or that I would stultify myself as to the character of the enemy I had to fight, that I might fulfil my word of honor that, if I should not die, I would place Cuba as quickly as possible among the free and independent communities of the world.

"It was impossible that the calumnies with which the greater part of the Spanish element attacked me should not reach my ears, but I resolutely ignored them. May I be permitted now, however, in my capacity as soldier and gentleman, to refute the two which have stirred my indignation?

"The Autonomistas call me a traitor for having been a Spanish soldier, I do not deny having served as a commander in the reserves, but I resigned when the blow for independence was struck at Yara in 1868, and fied to the Cuban ranks. Beyond that no treason exists.

"They have also called me an adventurer. Is a man an adventurer who fights a decade for the honor and liberty of a country, who won, with his blood, the first post in that army which called forth the admiration of the whole world by its tenacity and bravery, who left that country rather than accept the rich bribe which was dangled before his eyes by the shameful treaty of Zanjon, and returned to fill the position which his older brothers had reserved for him?

"No! He who laden with years, still remembers his piedge of twenty-seven years ago to Cespedes and Agramonte to conquer or die cannot be an adven-

"But these calumnies, which, by all that is holy, in truth I do not merit, are softened by the grand spectacle which I now contemplate of the army of liberation supported by doctors, lawyers, merchants, engineers, peasants and workmen. They are wiped out by the spectacle of the unity of a great and herole people that knows how to turn the pruning book and the plough, which give sustenance, into the machete and the rifle, which give honor when the occasion demands.

"These things make me forget every indignity and base attack, and inspire me with added determination to redeem your country for you from the hands of the oppressor.

"But I have not yet finished my work. I have not done more than begun, and everything is to my satisfaction. Up to now I have solely occupied myself with organization and armament. I see with satisfaction that the army of liberation can reach 50,000 men. I have complete confidence in my staff and it is extremely encouraging to me that the Cubans abroad are united in support of our cause, and are subscribing fully \$300,000 monthly for its benefit. All the signs tell me, confident as I am that the tactics we have adopted are the best for the conditions under which we are fighting, and convinced as I have ever been of the incomparable bravery of her sons, that we shall achieve the freedom of Cuba.

"I am not at all concerned about he 120,000 soldlers that the Government of Spain has sent here. Fifty thousand of them are unworthy creatures. The sending of them was only a military boast. Twenty thousand are between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years. These I classify as half soldlers, for they can only be used as detachments. There are only 40,000 men who range from twenty-five to forty years of age, who can be called good soldiers. I need not mention the remaining 10,000, who fell victims to the bullet, dynamite, the machete and disease.

"I calculate that Spain will send forty thousand more of those that I classify as good. Thus I shall have to count eventually with eighty thousand men, and I have no doubt that they will be well officered. It would be extremely ridiculous for me not to recognize that Spain will do all in her power to strengthen the hands of what will be the most brilliant aggregation of troops that can possibly be mustered by her, but let me believe that I shall conquer them. Permit me to indulge in the resolute confidence that I shall vanquish them, for experience has led me to conclude, without equivocation, that in this country soldiers trained for operations in Europe are of little avail. We are here in Cuba, a blessed land where tail mountains rise, where unknown forests, impenetrable woods and deadly plains abound—unknown, impenetrable and deadly to them—where God in His wisdom made ample provisions for the benefit of defenders of their liberty.

"The soul is perturbed when it turns to consider this miserable and criminal Government, which, for not confessing its errors, does not hestitate ruthlessly to send thousands upon thousands of poor men to meet certain death in a country where everything under the circumstances is adverse to them and where they are met on every hand with nothing but curses because they represent tyranny. They come here without knowing the infamy which they are sent to help maintain,

"Unfortunate Government! When have you to replace the youth of the land which the country lends you? Do you not yet understand that you cannot conquer an army that is fighting voluntarily, without expenses of any sort, that side by side of the young man who is ready to lay down his life are old men for whom existence would have no charm unless the object they are fighting for is achieved? Do you not appreclate the responsibility of burying 100,000 Spanlards in Cuba?

"But what can we do? They have elected to fight, and we shall fight, though I cannot conceive what will become of such people when the Government no longer has the power to raise such shameful loans as the last one floated in Paris at 5½ per cent, for which they had to mortgage the national Treasury and that of Cuba, whereas in the French capital millions can be raised at 1 per cent on ordinary security,

"They are mistaken if they think that, with the experience of the past, soldiers will fight without having their pay in their pockets

"What will become of them if, not having sustained great losses last Winter and last Summer, when we were not fully organized and were not fully supplied with arms and ammunition, the army of Cuba shall find itself in condition to fight? Do they not understand that then there will be no other solution of the difficulty than the turning over of the island to the republic of

"I do not doubt that then whole battallons, driven by misery and hunger, will come over to our side. Perhaps even some of the forty-two generals comprising the illustrious staff of the Spanish army in Cuba will come to us and place at our disposal their profound military knowledge. And, as we shall have accustomed ourselves by that time to great emotions, we shall undoubtedly receive with calmness all the demonstrations in our honor by the populace on our triumphal entries into their cities.

On that day will the Cuban army reach out its hand to all who may desire to live in Cuba, without asking where they were born or where they

"Until that happy day comes let me, in my capacity of General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army of Liberation, declare what are the measures, much as it has pained me to adopt them, that I have decided are necessary for the success of my plans.

"I shall have to destroy the rallroads that the enemy may not easily and quickly transport his troops. If innocent persons pay with their lives the penalty of their imprudence in taking passage on trains hereafter the fault will not be that of the revolution, which has caused this notice to be again and again published.

"There remains for me no other course to pursue, however, than to ruln the crops which may give sustenance to the enemy. I shall burn cornfields or demolish the machinery of the plantations when and where it becomes necessary to do so for the benefit of the revolution. I shall punish without consideration any one caught acting as spy for the enemy, or who may in any other way be attempting to overthrow the plans of the Cuban Army.

"I place the responsibility for all the desolation that may result with the Government of Spain. If Spain wins her triumph shall have only ruins to contemplate. Before history I shall be responsible for nothing, for the necessities of war oblige me to follow faithfully the policy that I have outlined for the furtherance of the cause of liberty. "For nothing will I change my policy of lenlency toward prisoners, and to

the cowardly conduct of the enemy in shooting my officers who may fall into their hands I shall continue to respond by pardoning his. "What will be the future of this unbappy island if the cause of Spain

"Its rural elements entirely vanished; its cities hidden in the gloom of stupendous misery arising out of the debt of the last war, reinforced by that of the present, probably to at least \$500,000,000; having to sustain an army of fifty thousand men to keep the Cuban race in absolute subjection, for Spain would never again take chances of another revolution starting up; all who can emigrating father than submit to such disgrace-this is but a faint picture of the fearful condition that would prevail in the collapse of the

"Should it succeed, however, Cuba, still young and still rich, would quickly return to be one of the most enviable spots of the globe. A government of the people, without debt and without comprises, has to be prosperous, rich and happy, because it is according to the doctrines of Christ. "Cuba will conquer and Cuba will be free, cost what it will, come what

may, even if we have to raise a hospital, should it be necessary, on every corner and erect a tomb in every home. "Cuban soil was created for all. Spaniards of honor and worthy Cubans, forswear the livery of effete Europe, which has nothing but ruin in store for

you, and accept the prosperity which democratic and free Cuba liberally offers 'And now, before betaking me to the field of battle, it only remains for me

to review my troops, full of pride in them, and with a shout for Cuba Libre to MAXIMO GOMEZ." conduct them to victory.

While most of our information from Cuba is, perhaps, from unreliable sources, the general sequel of events shows that the insurgents are gaining ground and that their revolution has assumed proportions of a general uprising of the people. As a matter of course they have the full sympathy of the people of the United States, and Congress should lose no opportunity of expressing that sympathy, as they are the official representatives of the people.

W. A. CALDERHEAD (REP.), OF KANSAS: I have not looked into the question much. and am not posted as to the situation, but I am ready to back the Committee on Foreign Affairs in any report they may make that will aid the Cubaus. I believe that it will be to the interest of the United States to have the Cubans win; besides, I believe that the Cubans should win. They of right ought to be free and independent of the Spanish Government. I am very certain the people of the country expect Congress to do something in aid of the Cubaus, and at the same time keep within the bounds of international law and diplomacy.

WILLIAM BAKER (POP.), OF KANSAS: The people of the Sixth Kansas District are in favor of freedom to all the people of the United States, and the people of the United States, and the Cubans as well. While we would like to have financial freedom for our country, as we Populate claim, at the same time we would like to see the Cubans win, and I think the people of my district would expect me to vote for anything that would aid the Cubans.

CHESTER I, LONG (REP.), OF KANSAS: I have not had a chance to investigate the question, but, of course, we would all like question, but, of course, we would all like to see the Cubans win. How we can do anything in Congress to aid them, I do not know; but possibly some member who has investigated the question can tell. I am in favor of following any one on the question who is acting under the most reliable information. I would like to have the exact facts in connection with the revolution placed before Congress; possibly this should have been done some time ago, but if no pian leading to this has been adopted by the Administration, it might be well for Congress to act. If there is any way to get at the facts of the situation in that country, I am in favor of following that way, and after we get the facts then act as best we can for the Cubans.

UCIEN BAKER (REP.), OF KANSAS: T

Cubans are out to win, of course. I am in favor of their winning, and had hoped In favor of their winning, and had hoped that they would succeed long ago. The chances are that if the Spanish Government finally decides that it cannot control the island, they will try and dispose of it temporarily to some foreign government, and thus secure aid to defeat the Cubans. Should that happen, I think that there will be a chance for the United States to take a hand in the trouble. If the Spanish Government concludes by this means, as has been intimated, to prolong the war and finally bring about the defeat of the Cubans by securing the aid of some other country in a round-about way, then we will have to do something. I am in favor of taking an advanced position at this time in the matter, and go just as far as we can to aid the Cubans. We seem to lack reliable information on the subject. It is a matter of comment as to how it happens that we have lived so long and so near Cuba and know so little about the revolution that is raging in that country.

HARLES CURTIS (REP.), OF KANSAS: M

CHARLES CURTIS (REP.), OF KANSAS: MJ mail every day contains letters on the mail every day contains letters on the Cuban question, and so far not one man has written me urging me to be cautious about what I should do to ald the Cubans. In fact, many people of Kansas, I believe, would like to see the United States turn in and aid the Cubans by force of arms. They seem to think that it would be a good scheme to have some of our late guns on our warships tried on the Spanish. The people would like to hear how the guns behave, and there is no class of people in the world that should be more readily placed before one of the new guns than some of the dissipated Spaniards. A nation of people that shoots prisoners in the back do not deserve to survive and should be wiped off the face of the earth or made to be decent in their treatment of an honorable enemy. This feeling permeates the West, and there is no action that could be taken by Congress that would meet with disapproval of the people of the West provided the action taken is against the Spanish. It would be all right for Congress and the President to send our navy down there and join in the fight, or to call out troops and also send them to Cuba. There is no danger of division of sentiment in the West about doing anything that will aid the Cubans. Personally, I am in favor of doing anything that will aid the Cubans. Personally, I am in favor of doing anything that will aid the Cubans. Personally, I am in favor of doing anything that will aid the Cubans action, but what it will be I am not informed of, as I am on no committee that has anything to do with the question; but I will be on Band to support any report that will aid the Cubans.

T. McCLEARY (REP), OF MINNESOTY Cuban question, and so far not one man

J. T. MCCLEARY (REP.), OF MINNESOTA: My heart dictates and my judgment approves the proposition to grant the Cuban proves the proposition to grain the Cubans patriot insurgents helligerent rights. Any people struggling for liberty and to establish an autonomy has my sympathy. If they want an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to gain their independence I am in favor of giving them that opportunity. I shall east my vote in favor of a resolution granting the Cubans belligerent rights.

AMES A. TAWNEY (REP.), OF MINNESOTAL You can quote me as being heartily in favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. As is perfectly well understood, there is a censorship of the press dispatches in force in Cuba and they do not meanly express the true situation of affairs, and news favorable to the insurgents does not reach us except in a roundabout way. The Cubans are networked by the same motives that actuated by the same motives that actuated our forefathers in 1776, and I would be pleased to see them win their independence. I am of the opinion that we are doing them and ourselves an injustice in not acting now and extending to them the right hand of fellowship in the shape of recognition as beligerents and thuit that the insignificant amount of American business interests should not be allowed to outweigh the other considerations in favor of such a proposition.

NDREW R. KEEFER (REP.), OF MINNESS.

ANDREW R. KIEFER (REP.); OF MINNESO. TA: I believe that the United States should accord belligerent rights to the should accord beligerent rights to the Cubans, who are now seeking to over-throw the Spanish Government in Cuba. I think they have demonstrated their right to such recognition. I do not think that Spain his any puricular claim to the neutrality of the United States in view of her action in so hastily recognizing the Confederacy soon after its formation in 1861.

F. M. EDDY (REP.), OF MINNESOTA: I AME in favor of recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The symrights of the Cuban insurgents. The sympathy of the people of my district is unanimously in favor of the Cubans, and among the 350,000 people who compose it. Spain has not a single friend; nor is there one who does not ardently hope the parisots will ultimately triumph. This is also true of the entire State. Threstourths of the island of Cobs is now under control of the insurgents, and it seems to me that we ought not to walt until they have delven the Spanish soldiery out of the remaining fourth before we accord them recognition. I further helieve if the United States would grant them recognition it would mean the speedy and triumphant termination of the revolution in favor of the Cubans. EPRESENTATIVE DAVID K. WATSO

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID K. WATSON (REP.), OF OHIO: As an American citizen I am in sympathy with every one who is struggling for national liberty, and think that at the proper time it would be well for our Government to recognize the insurgents of Cubs. I do

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recognition would afford. CHARLES A. TOWNE, Representative from Minnesota.

Committee on Foreign Relations in with-bolding its report on all resolutions until it can come into pessession of reliable evidence showing the real Cuban situa-tion is the only proper one. GEORGE D. PERKINS (REP.), OF CALIFORto recognize at present. The Cubans have not a single town. They have no scaport and no de facto government. GEORGE L. SHOUP (REP.), OF IDAHO: I be-

Here that the United States should most emphatically and at once recognize the revolutionists of Cuba as belligerents. By revolutionists of Cuba as belligorents. By their East and masterly fight against the well trained and disciplined troops of Spain, commanded by the very best generals that that sation could produce, the patriots of Cuba have demonstrated that they are determined to surfer no longer under the rule of another country, and have proved their power to cope with forces superior in war. We should lose to time in according them the rights of a belligarent power, which they have shown themselves entitled to receive.

FRED T. DUBOIS (REP.), OF IDAHO: I think the revolutionists of Cuba ought to be

the revolutionists of Cuba ought to be recognized as belligerents. They have made several attempts to free themselves

does not mean that we could furnish her arms or munitions of war, and is only of especial value in its effect upon ocean operations, and then only to a power possessing maritime forces. The Cubans have no war vessels and few ships of any kind, and hence, unless they can establish and maintain themselves upon the land with rights would be of little value and might involve us in unpleasant entanglements with Systa with no accruing benefits to the Cubans. We should be ready to act and with promptness, but at all times with doe regard for our obligations as the great governmental power of the Western world.

S. KIRKPATRICK (REP.), OF KANSAS: I am in favor of doing anything that will

CHARLES G. BENNETT (REP.), OF NEW YORK: I should like to see Cuba recogwant to see a firm, decided foreign policy, and one which will extend protection to American citizens throughout the world and make them feel proud of their coun-try. nized as a nation by Congress. I also

W. L. TERRY (DEM.), ARKANSAS: I am in favor of the recognition of Cuba at the earliest possible moment, when it can be done in accordance with international

ROBERT NEIL (DEM.), OF ARKANSAS: While I do not consider that I have suffi-cient information of an accurate character upon which to base a decided opinion in the matter, I am strongly inclined to the belief that our Government should accord belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists.